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SIXPENCE.

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Mr. Carnegie has set apart one and three-quarter millions of dollars in five per cent. Bonds, yielding £12,500 a year, for the making of money grants to injured heroes and their families during the disability of those heroes, and to the widows and children of heroes who may have lost their lives in the United Kingdom. In the course of his letter announcing the formation of the trust, Mr. Carnegie says: "We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such are the heroes of civilisation. The false heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs."—[FROM THE STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPH COPYRIGHTED BY UNDERWOOD.]

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THE COTTON LOCK-OUT.

WITH regard to the page, "The Cotton Lock-Out," published in our issue of last week, the proprietors of Coldhurst Hall Mill, Oldham, ask us to state that they are not employing, and never have employed, "blacklegs." In a letter to us they say: "Some persons were under the impression that what are termed 'blacklegs' were engaged at the mill, and they did create a little commotion, but the moment it was explained to those creating the commotion that no 'blacklegs' were working at the mill, and that those persons who were working were so working, not only with the sanction of the Cotton Masters' Federation, but also with the sanction of the operatives' trades unions. also with the sanction of the operatives' trades unions, they immediately went away, and there has been no disturbance since." That is to say, we are informed that such disturbances as did occur were caused under the misapprehension that "blacklegs" were being employed at the mill, which was not the case.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

(See Double-Page Illustration.

WHEN on the march, to the sound of fife and drum, the old 23rd Regiment of Foot can easily be distinguished from all others by two unique emblems. One is the black silk "flash," a relic of the old queue, which the officers still sport on the nape of the neck and the other is the mountain goat-with shields and garlands on its horns-which marches at the head of the column. Hence these heroic Taffies have come to be known as "The Nanny Goats," as also "The Royal Goats," and on many a battlefield from Blenheim to Burma they have shown themselves to be fighters well entitling them to the epithet "royal" in virtue of their valour alone, though the distinction was conferred upon them as far back as 1714, in honour of the

THE ARREST OF PLAGUE IN JAPAN.

(See Illustrations.)

THE Plague, commonly called "Pest" in Japan, first broke out in that country in 1899, commencing in Kobe, and spreading to Osaka, Hamamatsu, and Wakayama; and the cases numbered 230. The second visitation was in 1902 and 1903, Yokohama and Tokio being the affected cities, and the cases numbering 71. The third outbreak occurred on August 24, 1905. From then until the end of March 1906 the cases numbered 103. Of the patients, 40 were found after death, or 103. Of the patients, 49 were found after death, or died before going to hospital; 254 were treated in hospital; 13 per cent. died within forty-eight hours; 14 per cent. died after forty-eight hours; and 25 per cent. recovered. As there has been but one case this year, we may reasonably conclude that the plague has been stamped out, but the authorities have not relaxed their vigilance on that account. Just how suspicion was first aroused that the ordinary domestic. suspicion was first aroused that the ordinary domestic rat was responsible for spread of infection, it is hard to say; but examination proved the fact, and a vigorous war of extermination against these vermin was at once organised. The methods adopted in Kobe (Hiogo Prefecture) were: (1) Collecting and purchasing of rats at 5 sen per head (or rather body, for the rats at 5 sen per head (or rather body, for the whole carcase has to be delivered). To insure greater activity, a ticket is given to every man who brings in a rat. This ticket is numbered, and may draw a maximum prize of yen 600.00. (2) The distribution gratis of rat - poison on application. Ten cakes of poison to each house. Delivered to three thousand houses per day—30,000 cakes of poison at an average cost of about yen 75.00 per day. (3) Cleaning of houses and godowns (warehouses). (4) To prevent rats from reassembling in godowns, extensive repairs are rats from reassembling in godowns, extensive repairs are being carried on, and all ground-floors and walls rendered impenetrable. (In connection with this regulation, the number of godowns considered in need of repair was 1616.) (5) The damming of holes in drains to prevent rats getting out. This process was also carried out on the sea-coast, near the Kobe Customs House. (6) Inspection of patients. Doctors from the Sanitary Department make a house-to-house inspection, and, where any sick person is discovered carefully insertiwhere any sick person is discovered, carefully investi-gate the nature of the disease. (7) Examination of dead bodies. (8) Injection of anti-plague serum in family of infected patient. (9) Strict isolation. The following table gives the number of rats purchased since November

1899 11,718 127,908 1900 1901 121,946 1902 210,312 1903 359,744 356,742 579

The rats killed in T 4,820,000, an average of more than 800,000 a year. The ratio between the number of rats infected and the number of cases serves to prove, beyond a doubt, that these little animals are the most active disseminators of the disease; and the thoroughness and care with which the inspection is carried on is evinced by the fact that over a hundred thousand rats may be dissected without finding a trace of infection, yet vigilance is never relaxed. Never for one instant do the surgeons forget that the very next one may contain microbes enough to depopulate the largest city. The marvellous rapidity with which the examination is done can be imagined when one learns that from 2000 to 3000 rats are examined per day, according to the number brought in. The cakes of poison supplied by the Government. in. The cakes of poison supplied by the Government are made of sweet potato, ted pepper, and arsenic, and are coloured with methyl violet to prevent children eating them by mistake. The cleaning of houses is carried out most thoroughly twice every year, whole streets being taken at a time. Everything is brought out of the houses and piled up in the streets. Dirt, dust, and refuse of all kinds are carted away and burned.

TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY:

DURING THE RECESS.

BY G. S. STREET.

XXXII.-ON HEROES AND PALACES.

I TRIED hard to feel superior with Tom when I welcomed him returning from Scotland and passing through London again. There was I pursuing my life of proper human toil, not exactly doing the work of the world, perhaps, but at least something to amuse the leisure of a tiny portion of it; and there was he fresh from his mere sport and bent on more mere sport, an unfairly privileged idler: the dignity of labour in my person sniffed at him. But the idler looked so jolly and content, and the toiler felt so otherwise, that the superiority mea difficulty the dignity of physical health in Art. ontent, and the toller left so otherwise, that the superirity was difficult; the dignity of physical health in his
person had an advantage over t'other dignity, somehow; and so things go in this immoral world. However,
I made my effort, and reminiscent of Doctor Johnson
and his condescending "What art thou to night,
Tom?"—I wonder if the actor retorted: he might
have said he would rather be a different person every
night than always Doctor Johnson; but this by the
way—reminiscent of Doctor Johnson, and as much like have said he would rather be a different person every night than always Doctor Johnson; but this by the way—reminiscent of Doctor Johnson, and as much like him as I could manage: "Well, Tom," quoth I, "what did you kill in Scotland?" He replied simply that he had killed two stags and I forget how many grouse. "And I suppose," I continued, with a lofty irony which failed to irritate him, "that you're now going West to kill partridges, and perhaps a few pheasants, before the Session. It's a beautiful and useful life." "Don't you worry," said he; "somebody's got to kill the things, and you've no objection to eating 'em." "Yes, but your shooting parties are such an expensive method of adding to our food supply. Why don't you and your friends live simply, and save your money, and found splendid funds, like Mr. Carnegie? The Bingley Fund for Toilers, to be given, say, to men who work a hundred hours a week—that would be a fine thing." "Oh, come," said he, "you're sneering at Carnegie now. I never saw such a chap; it's all envy, because you know you'll never benefit by his prizes and things."

"My dear Tom," said I earnestly, "I'm not sneering at all. I associate myself fully with all the praises bestowed on Mr. Carnegie's thoughtfulness and generosity. I will not look a gift-horse in the mouth, as I'm afraid the delightful Mr. Dooley did in the case of this Hero Prize in America: I am sure his criticisms, however amusing, were ungrateful to the philanthropist.

this Hero Prize in America: I am sure his criticisms, however amusing, were ungrateful to the philanthropist, and will not be imitated by our more respectful humourists. It does strike me that the oddity of a social system, which gives such enormous wealth and consequent power to one man, is almost as much thrown into relief by a good man, like Mr. Carnegie who uses his wealth for the benefit of the community to the best of his ability as by coal feet many than the little was been also than the community to the best of his ability as a property of the community to the best of the community to the community to the best of the community to his wealth for the benefit of the community to the best of his ability, as by a selfish man who spends it all on base objects; but Mr. Carnegie is not responsible for that. I have nothing but praise for him, and if you'll fall into the Serpentine, I would really try, now, to pull you out again. I should like to be a hero."

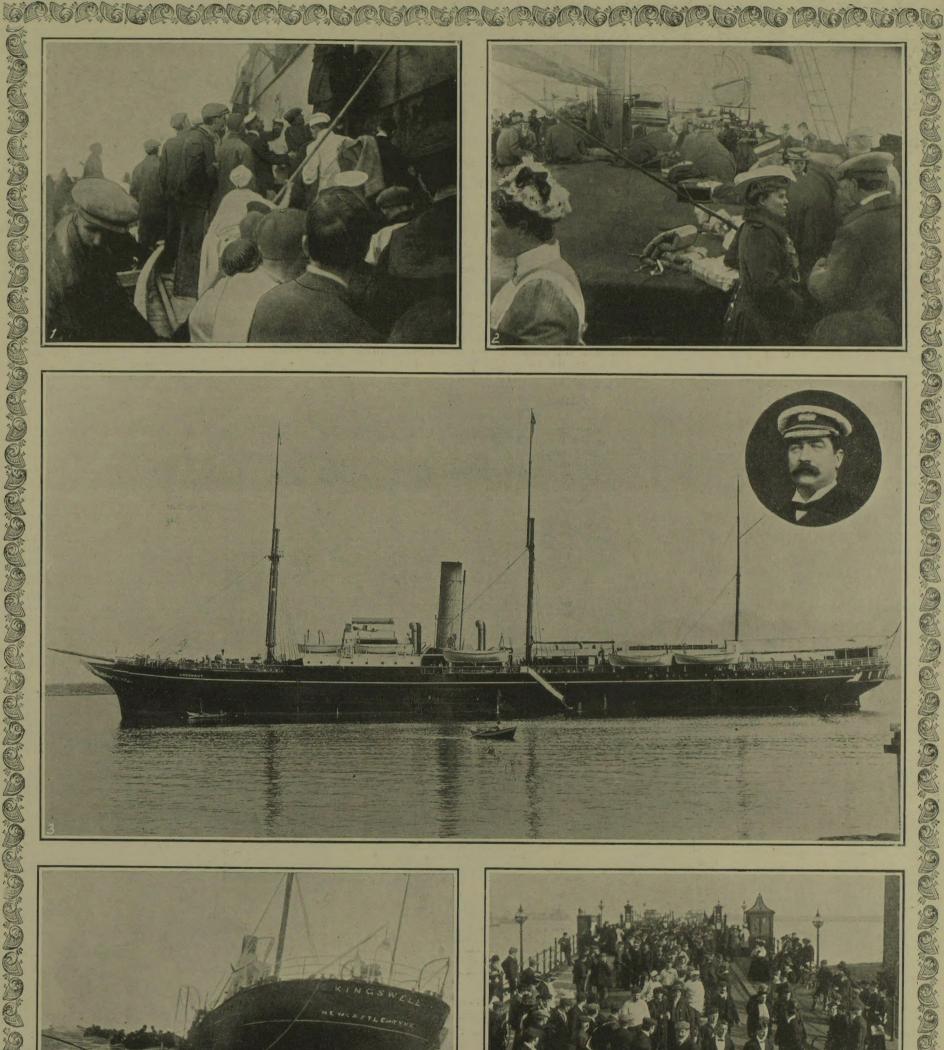
"You know," said Tom thoughtfully, "I'm inclined to think the name of the fund is a bit of a mistake. It's somehow antipathetic to English sentiment. If you call an Englishman a hero, it makes him feel rather an ass. It's the sort of expression women use when they hear of a chap's doing

pression women use when they hear of a chap's doing something plucky, and then it's all right; but if you label a man officially as a hero, he'll get rather sick of it, don't you know. It's all very well for emotional journalists to write about heroes in daily life, and all that; but in ordinary society it would be a sort of joke. You see, we make a point of taking these things calmly: I daresay it's only a pose, but there it is. I know if I saved a chap from drowning I should like him to say 'Thank you,' and perhaps we'd shake hands over it, though even that's a bit theatrical; but that would be enough, wouldn't it? If I were labelled as a hero—letters after my name, you know, 'H.C.L.,' 'Hero in Civil Life,' or something of that sort—I should expect to be horribly chaffed. 'Hurry up the Hero!' 'That infernal Hero dam nearly potted me to-day.' 'Your turn to play, Hero.' 'Give the Hero another sandwich; they have to eat more than we do'—all that, you know, would drive me wild. Of course, that wouldn't matter in comparison with being decently provided for, if one had lost one's means of support by being maimed while one saved another chap, or having one's widow and children looked after not be called a hero, thank you, and I expect most something plucky, and then it's all right; but if you cnap, or naving one's widow and children looked after if one had pegged out oneself—but still, I'd rather not be called a hero, thank you, and I expect most Englishmen would feel much the same about it. The fund's a splendid idea, but I rather wish it had been called something else." "That's so like a practical Englishman," said I, "to worry about a word when he's given a quarter of a million." "All right," said he, with an air of giving the money himself, "let 'em call it what they like."

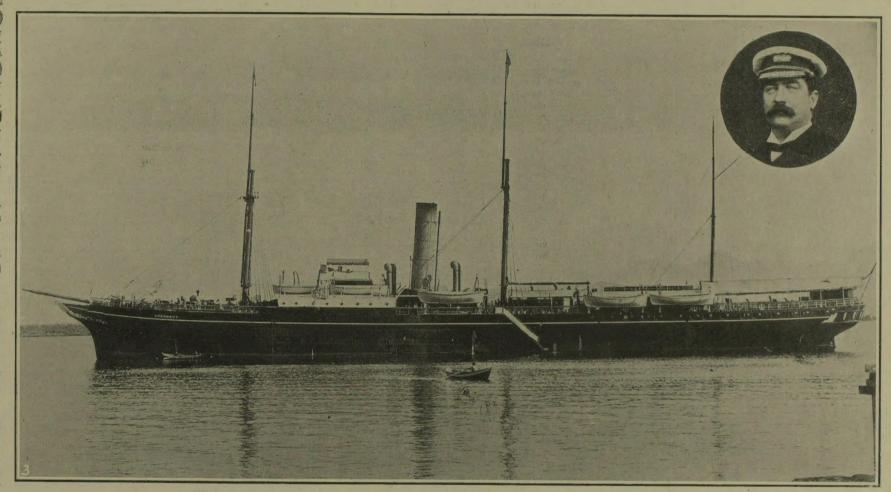
"Talking of money," said I, "do you see that an architect wants us to rebuild Buckingham Palace? He says it was all very well in George the Fourth's time, but we're a larger concern now and the Palace ought to be "commensurate with the growth of the nation." Fine idea, isn't it? When a fresh territory is added to the Empire, the Palace should have an additional storey the Empire, the Palace should have an additional storey or a new billiard-room—beautiful symbolism. That really was George the Fourth's idea; he found a comely house there, but thought the present affair better suited to his importance. I think if I had been he, and wanted an authentic palace, I should have gone to St. James's. Gloomy, but then it was built by Henry VIII., who with all his faults was a regular royal King and understood the proper accessories. However, George preferred the taste of Mr. Nash. The result is ugly, to be sure, and this architect says we could have a really good new palace for the cost of a new battle-ship—a good new palace for the cost of a new battle-ship—a mere million or so, I suppose. You might ask the Government for it when the House meets." "Anything to oblige," said he; "but perhaps just now we'd rather have the battle-ship. Sorry."

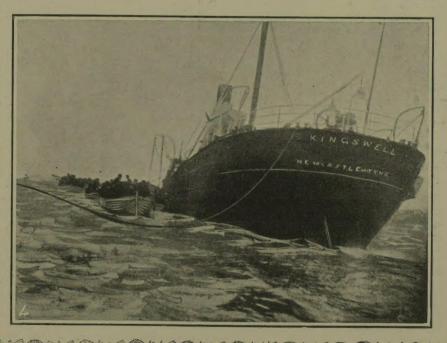
THE WRECK OF THE S.-Y. "ARGONAUT": SAVING THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

THE ILL FATED PLEASURE YACHT, AND SCENES OF THE DISASTER.











^{1.} Passengers from the Wrecked "Argonaut" Leaving the Sinking "Kingswell" and Taking TO THE BOATS AGAIN.

3. THE FAMOUS PLEASURE-YACHT "ARGONAUT," SUNK IN COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL ON TUESDAY; AND CAPTAIN REEDMAN, COMMANDER OF THE VESSEL.

4. THE "KINGSWELL," HERSELF IN GREAT DANGER OF SINKING, TAKING ABOARD THE "ARGONAUT'S" PASSENGERS AND CREW.

5. Passengers and Crew of the "Argonaut" Landing at Dov. R in a Curious Variety OF COSTUMES.

The famous steam-yacht "Argonaut" was in collision with the 'Kingswell," which was on her way from Spain with a cargo of iron ore, near Dungeness on Tuesday morning last. It is alleged that the "Kingswell" ran into the pleasure-yacht. The "Argonaut" began to sink almost immediately; the boats were lowered, and the passengers and crew were conveyed to the "Kingswell," All got safely from the sinking ship and boarded the "Kingswell," but once on that vessel they found that the presence of so many extra people on board would place her in great danger of sinking, as she, too, was badly damaged. Therefore the "Argonaut's" passengers returned to their boats, and the "Kingswell" took the boats in tow. Eventually the "Argonaut's" passengers and crew were taken aboard the London collier "South Moor." Not a life was lost.

^{2.} Calmness in Danger: Passengers on Board the Wrecked "Argonaut" Waiting Quietly TO LEAVE THE VESSEL.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE English statesman has often offered old-age pensions to the English nation. The nation has generally answered by offering an old-age pension—to the statesman. The thing had passed into a sort of ruinous joke, expressive of wild senility, the same that some attributed to Gladstone's last Irish enthusiasm—the old man shall dream dreams. There is this degree of truth in such sentiments that the aristocratic politician who governs this country is one of the few men who cannot be superannuated. There are fairly practical tests by which one can prove that a man is too old to catch fish or to break stones, or even to slide down bannisters. But there is no way of proving that a man is too old to rule Empires—or to ruin them.

Cashiers are too old at forty, but Chancellors of the Exchequer are not (as far as I know) too old at a hundred and forty. In commerce, men are often considered untrustworthy even in that vigorous middle age which is really a second manhood. But in politics they are thought trustworthy in their second childhood.

But if our politicians are pensioned off I insist that the style of it shall be graceful and humanelike Belial. Our aged statesmen must not be sent to the hideous and heartless routine of the modern workhouse. They must be gently led away by the hand to mellow and clustering almshouses, where they may sit on simple benches under silent elms (or poplars), and where a sunset that never leaves off may turn the red-tiled roofs to gold. I like to think of them as rustics in such a retreat. I like to imagine Mr. Balfour hanging over a gate with a long churchwarden pipe, and touching his hat to a squire specially provided for him. I should like to see Mr. Asquith (called in those circles Gaffer Asquith) hobbling up the street in a smock-frock and a stiff black chimney-pot hat. I can imagine Mr. Haldane singing an interminable song in a quavering voice, and feebly beating on the table with a pewter-pot. I can fancy Mr. Austen Chamberlain pointing a trembling crutch at the streets of Westminster, and falsely asserting that he remembers when it was all fields. For I assume that, in such a condition, politicians would lose all their separate characters, and fall into the common character of the aged peasant; would drink and grumble and tell tall stories just as if they had been good men all their These are dreams, yet they have this touch of reality about them: that, when we are thinking about social schemes and methods of dealing with the democracy, it is a good

thing to call up the image of one actual man whom we have seen or read about rather than a confused abstraction of the populace. The evil of our attitude to the masses is simply that we do think of them in masses. If Mr. Asquith, let us say, is going to do something by law and coercion to the Commons of this realm, it is better and clearer to think of him as doing it to Mr. Lyttelton than as doing it to England.

A great trouble in modern political discussions is that the very things which we consider quite clear and practical when we are talking about our private affairs are considered somewhat vague and sentimental if we apply them to public affairs. Practical politicians are always cracking jokes about the absurdity of the religious people who want to have in their schools the "atmosphere" of one creed. But these politicians all

take care to send their own sons to schools where there is a much narrower thing—the atmospilere of one class. The truth is, of course, that every man, in dealing with his own affairs and in the enjoyment of his own wits, knows that atmosphere is the most practical thing in the world—perhaps the only practical thing in the world. The difference between heaven and hell is only a difference of atmosphere. Only a moral sense of smell enables one to guess whether young Smith in the Lancers will go with great heroes to glory or go with dog-fanciers to the dogs. Those principles of idealism and moral sensibility which sound so vague and pompous in a public speech or a leading article are, nevertheless, the only principles on which anyone ever

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THE FORBIDDEN CELEBRATION OF COUNT TOLSTOY'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY: THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN WRITER AND REFORMER PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE OCCASION OF HIS JUBILEE—ONE OF THE ONLY SET OF PORTRAITS THEN TAKEN.

Count Tolstoy's eightieth birthday was to have been celebrated with some circumstance, but the Holy Synod forbade the recognition of the great reformer's jubilee, arguing that for the past ten years his works have shown hostility to the Christian doctrine and the Orthodox Church in general. But one set of photographs was taken of the Count on the occasion, and it is one of this set that we reproduce.

chooses a butler, or a boarding-house, or a schoolmaster, or a cook, or a clerk, or even a favourite horse.

Modern politicians are always trying to be practical; consequently, they never get to the point at all. For the core of life is not practical; the heart of a man desires beatitude, which is a spiritual state. A tailor does not want to be practical: he wants to be happy. A tinker does not want to be treated practically: he wants to be treated well. If once you have seen the life of our English poor even for an instant from the inside you will know that the things which are called sentimental or secondary by politicians are exactly the things which are primary and palpable. For instance, it is a far more really practical question in what tone of voice officials speak to the poor than even what they say to them. A solid

social worker like Mr. Rowntree would consider this question very trivial; but he would soon find out what it meant if all his friends suddenly began to bellow at him like bulls. This matter of the accent and pitch of the voice is a perfect example of the thing that I mean, the thing that sounds so slight and sentimental, but which is really so strong and determining a thing. The voice is not written down in any official report or copied in any affidavit; but it makes all the difference in the matter of a housemaid getting a situation or a man getting a wife. Properly speaking, we ought to have phonographs in our Law Courts, to express the exact note of the voices in every quarrel, for there is a way of saying "Good-morning" which palliates a blow

with a poker. Or the witnesses might imitate voices, like ventriloquists. Little Tommy (who understands the nature of an oath) might render, with horrible contortions, the gruff tones of Uncle George. The housemaid, with gaiety and eagerness, might give a shrill imitation of the voice of Aunt Susan. It would greatly add to the entertainment of a Court of Law.

So remote is this truth from the tone of our times that one has to put it thus preposterously. But it is quite certain that we shall never really improve the condition of our people until we talk in terms of these atmospheric and emotional things which make up so much of the real happiness of life. The word politics and the word politeness have the same root. But at this moment it is much more practical to give the poor politeness than to give them politics. The politicians and the political newspapers tell the poor man day after day that he is a citizen and a free man. But a very small piece of ordinary politeness will make him feel that he is one. Many doctors, many municipal officials, for instance, commonly wear their hats in the parlours of the poor. For the sake of democracy it is far more important to knock the doctor's hat off than to knock twopence off the Income-tax. Whatever else is done or undone in our politics we must knock the parochial official's hat off. The further and more delicate question of whether we shall knock his head off, I leave to the discretion of democracy in its hour of triumph.

Tone, atmosphere, manners, are the most solid and real things in public as in private life; and we must particularly remember this in all speculations and proposals touching the Poor-law. I recollect, on the only occasion on which I was ever

on a jury, I turned my eyes idly towards an enclosure which I supposed to be the dock, wondering vaguely whether I should see the Criminal Type which I had read about in very illogical little books by scientists. Generally speaking, I do not believe in the Criminal Type; I do not believe that there need be anything odd about the shape of the ear or the size of the thumb of a man who murders his grandmother. Suddenly there appeared in this box the Criminal Type itself: brutal, half-witted, with a jaw like a boar's jowl, a moustache like boar's bristles, a thick neck, with a stoop as if the creature fought with his head; eyes close together, ears far apart. But I was still more surprised when they offered this animal a little book to kiss. In fact, the enclosure was not the dock, but the witness-box: and the witness-was the Master of a London workhouse.

THE GREAT CHURCH CONGRESS AT MANCHESTER.



- 1. BISHOP OF MANCHESTER: CHAIRMAN.
- 2. BISHOP OF WORCESTER: "THE STATUS OF UNBENEFICED CLERGY."
- 3. BISHOP OF RIPON: SPEAKING AT A MEETING FOR MEN.
- 4. BISHOP OF EXETER: "CANON LAW."
- A. MRS. ASHLEY CARUS WILSON: SPEAKING AT A MEETING FOR WOMEN.
- 5. BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN: "REVISION OF RUBRICS."
- 6. BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL: "CONDITIONS OF FACTORY LIFE." 7. BISHOP OF ABERDEEN: SPEAKING AT A MEETING FOR GIRLS.
- 8. BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER: "THE REVISION OF RUBRICS."
- 9. BISHOP INGHAM: "THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MISSIONARY MOVEMENT." 10. BISHOP OF BRISTOL: "THE CONTINUITY OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH."
- 11. BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S: "THE CHURCH IN WALES."

 12. BISHOP OF LIVERFOOL: "SUPPLY AND TRAINING OF ORDINANTS."

C. MISS G. TUCKWELL: "CONDITIONS OF FACTORY LIFE." B. MISS MAYNARD: SPEAKING AT A MEETING FOR WOMEN AND GIRL STUDENTS.

D. MISS WORDSWORTH: SPEAKING AT A MEETING FOR WOMEN AND GIRL STUDENTS. The forty-eighth annual Church Congress begins on the 6th and continues over the 7th, 8th, and 9th. Under some of the portraits on this page we give the names of those shown and the subjects



THE LATE CAPTAIN J. V. H. REES, Captain of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea,

in Society so the school-room. Her only appearance far was when she came over to England this year to act as chief bridesmaid at her sister's wedding.

Captain John V. H. Rees, J.P., who has just died, had been Captain of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, for forty years. Originally gazetted to the 90th Light Infantry, he soon afterwards exchanged into the 40th Regiment, and saw considerable service in the New Zealand War, being present at all the engagements. Whilst urging his men on under a heavy fire at Te Arei, he was severely wounded in the thigh, and was invalided home. On Feb. 8, 1860, he received the appointment as a Captain of



SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Who has Entered the Service of the Sultan

Department, is one of the of Turkey. greatest living experts in this important branch of public works. Educated at Roorkee, he served in the Indian Public Works Department for eleven years,

after which he went to Egypt for similar work. Having been engaged in this for a further fourteen years, he became Manager of the Cairo Waterworks. He has published several important works on Egyptian irrigation, and was created a K.C.M.G. in 1902.

Colonel P. D. Trotter has been knighted by the King for his work as chairman of the executive committee which has been responsible for the new school at Dunblane for the sons of soldiers and sailors—a Scottish equivalent of the Duke of York's School at Chelsea. The school has been built by public

ADY Violet - Elliot, whose engagement to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice is just announced,

is the youngest daughter of the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India: Lady Violet will not be twenty years old until next May, and is a singularly handsome girl. She first met her fiancé at Simla two

years ago, when she was still practically in

Invalids at the Royal Hospital,

which he held until

his death.

Captain

Rees was a

Justice of the Peace

for the county of

Carmarthen.

liam Will-cocks, who hasaccepted an appoint-

the Sultan to reorganise the Turkish Irrigation

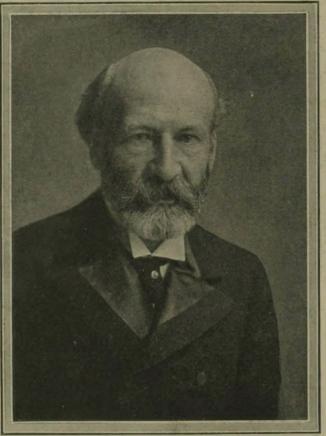
ment

Sir Wil

from

LADY VIOLET ELLIOT, Engaged to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS. subscription from all classes, and will be maintained out of the public funds.

Lord Tweedmouth, who has been obliged to resign the office of Lord President of the Council for reasons of health, was for many years, as Mr. Marjoribanks, one of the Whips of the Liberal Party, and he has been described as "the ideal Whip." He succeeded his father in 1894, and his political activities had then to be transferred to the Upper Chamber. He acted as Lard Priva Seal, with a coat in the Cabinat, from Marab. Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet, from March



CREATOR OF A VACANCY IN THE CABINET: LORD TWEEDMOUTH, WHO HAS RESIGNED THE OFFICE OF LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

to May 1894, and as Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from May 1894 to June 1895. In the present Government he was first of Lord of the Admiralty and then Lord President of the Council. Whilst holding the former appointment he received a private letter from the Kaiser, which was the cause of much discussion.

Admiral Richard Moorman, who died last week, was the "father" of the British Nivy. When he entered the Navy as a cadet in 1821, in the reign of George IV.,

of most ships that had fought at Trafalgar were still afloat; but the Admiral never saw any active service. He could never overcome · his contempt for the modern naval vessels worked by steam. He retired as captain in 1866, and his subsequent steps in the retired list Admiral 1875 Vice - Admiral



Father of the British Navy.

1879, and full Admiral 1885. He was once court-martialled for alleged tyranny on the Cossack in the West Indies, but he was acquitted of the charge.

Captain R. H. S. Bacon, the new Naval Aidede-Camp to the King, was the first Captain of the Dreadnought, and has had a most distinguished career. He was granted a silver medal by the Italian Government for saving life at the wreck of the Utopia in 1881, and gained a D.S.O. and a mention in discovered and gained a D.S.O. and a mention in discovered and gained a D.S.O. and a mention in discovered and gained a post-order to the Utopia in discovered and gained a post-order to the Utopia in discovered and gained a post-order to the Utopia in discovered and gained a post-order to the Utopia in discovered and gained a post-order to the Utopia in discovered and gained a post-order to the Utopia in discovered to the Utopia in the in 1891, and gained a D.S.O. and a mention in dispatches for his work in the Benin Expedition, where he was Chief of the Intelligence Department. At one time he was Commander of H.M.S. Theseus, and he was later First Naval Assistant to the First Seu

Lord of the Admiralty. He has been the Director. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes since 1907. Captain Bacon has made use of some of his most exciting experiences in a book entitled "Benin, the City of Blood."

Sir George Wyatt Trus-cott, who is to be the new Lord Mayor, was Sheriff when King Ed-



CAPTAIN R. H. S. BACON, New Naval A.D.C. to the King.

ward and Queen Alexandra attended the national thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral after the illness which postponed the Coronation, and it is to this fact that he owes his title. Strange to say, his father was knighted under almost identical circumstances, being Lord Mayor when the National Thankstrances. giving Service was held on the recovery of the present King from his attack of typhoid fever. Sir George is the head of a big printing and stationery business, and a director of several other important firms. He has for some years acted as Chairman of the Committee of the London Mental Hospital. He is a member of four City Companies-the Haberdashers', Stationers

Musicians', and Vintners' - and is a distinguished



COLONEL SIR P. D. TROTTER, Knighted by the King at Dunblane.



SIR GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Lord-Mayor Elect of London.



MR. JUSTICE PHILLIMORE, President of the Law Conference at Budanest



THE LATE MR. W. I. DAVEY. Fartner in Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co.

RUSSIA UNDER THE SWAY OF CHOLERA: INCIDENTS OF THE PRESENT VISITATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BULLA.



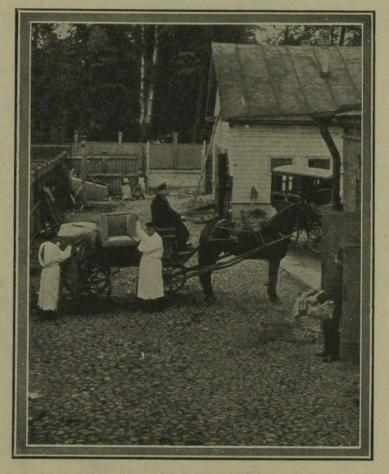
THE METROPOLITAN AND HIGH MILITARY OFFICIALS VISITING A CHOLERA HOSPITAL.



ONE OF THE CARTS CARRYING THE BOILED WATER DISTRIBUTED FREE IN THE CITY.



A BAD CHOLERA CASE, WITH A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT IN ATTENDANCE.



BRINGING IN THE CLOTHES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF CHOLERA PATIENTS FOR DISINFECTION.



A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, STRICKEN WITH CHOLERA, ARRIVING AT THE HOSPITAL.



THE FUNERAL OF CHOLERA VICTIMS.



THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OF CHOLERA.

Cholera broke out in St. Petersburg about the middle of September. The first cases were among the people living under particularly unsanitary conditions, who neglect such precautions as using boiled water and abstaining from uncooked fruit. Early this week came the reassuring news that the epidemic was on the decline. Obviously, the most stringent precautions to prevent the spread of the illness are being taken in Russia, and not in Russia alone. Those visiting the cholera hospitals have to wear white blouses, which cover them from head to foot, and goloshes. Many of the patients are taken to the hospital in droschkis, and when they have been removed, cabmen and cabs are disinfected by means of a solution of carbolic acid.

Freemason. Sir George is fifty-one, an exceptionally early age for the dignity of Lord Mayor of London

Mr Justice Phillimore, who was elected President at Arr Justice Philimore, who was elected Flesheth at the Twenty-fifth Conference of the International Law Association, held at Budapest, has held the office on a previous occasion—in 1905. He has been a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court since 1897 and a Barrister since 1868. He was educated at Westminster and All Souls', where he had a most distinguished



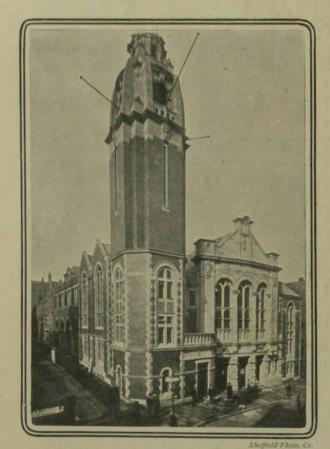
PRESENTED TO DUBLIN BY LORD IVEAGH MILLAIS' "LILACS."

"Lilacs" was painted in 1886, in the same year, that is, as "Bubbles." It is one of the three important works by modern British artists given to Dublin by Lord Iveagh.

career; and he is a Fellow of All Souls'. He contested St. George's, Hanover Square, once, and South Oxon twice, in the Liberal interest, but without success.

Mr. W. J. Davey, who has just died, was a partner with Sir Alfred Jones in the shipping firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. Starting as a clerk in 1871, he was admitted into partnership eight years later, and at the time of his death was also a director of the British African Steam Navigation Company, the Elder's Navigation Collieries, and the African Oil Mills. He never entered public life, but devoted his spare time to scientific research, farming, and book-collecting.

With reference to the estab-Penny Post to America. lishment of a penny post between America and this country, which this month becomes an accomplished fact, it is interesting to note that so long ago as 1851 The Illustrated London News commented favourably on the then very sensational suggestion of Mr. Elihu Burritt, who advocated an "Ocean Penny Postage" by which "the people of Europe and America might communicate at as cheap a rate



THE SHEFFIELD WESLEYANS' NEW MISSION HALL: THE VICTORIA HALL, NORFOLK STREET.

The hall was erected by the Sheffield Wesleyan Mission for institutional and religious work. The scheme has involved an expenditure of £41,000,

as London and Dublin." At that time we wrote-"Sooner or later this idea, which in itself is not more destructive of all preconceived notions upon the subject of postage than Mr. Rowland Hill's was when first promulgated, will, we have little doubt, work itself up into a fact, to the great honour of Mr. Burritt, who started it, and to the great benefit of all civilised nations."

As a result of meetings of the Executive Committee, the Ger-man Navy League has drawn Germany's Navy. up a working programme for the year. This programme demands the immediate completion of six large armoured cruisers, and the further development of the Naval Reserve. They further object to the retention of six cruisers which are now reckoned as large armoured cruisers, but could not render service of that class, on the grounds that their existence only delays the construction of proper cruisers as designed by the Navy Law.

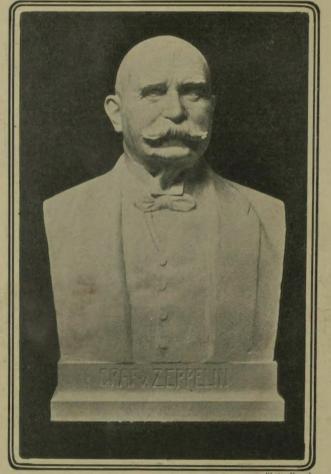
Trouble in the

The trouble in the Balkans really looks like coming to a Balkans. head at last, although the firm attitude on the railway incident taken by Great Britain, Germany, and Austria-Hungary may delay the impetuous Bulgarians for awhile. Turkey is said to be willing to submit the whole matter to the Hague Tribunal, but there is no doubt that Bulgaria, who has 300,000 excellently trained men ready for service, is thirsting for an opportunity to force a war. thirsting for an opportunity to force a war.

Bagging a Crocodile Alive.

The home of the Florida cro-codile is the land of mañana, and he who enters it must leave

the elements, and other acts of Providence, all will delay him. I needed a crocodile in my business as illustrator, and the scribe wanted one for the "Zoo." We knew where the reptiles lived, organised a hunt for them, and, after a series of exasperating delays, reached the Madeira Hammock, where we obtained a specimen of



THE RUMOURED QUARREL BETWEEN COUNT VON ZEPPELIN AND MAJOR VON GROSS: A BUST OF COUNT VON ZEPPELIN, THE WELL-KNOWN AERONAUT.

Rumour has it that a duel is impending between Count von Zeppelin, builder of the Zeppelin air ship, and Major von Gross, chief of the military balloon department. It is alleged that the Major annoyed the Count by asserting that a Swiss engineer, now dead, was the original inventor of the rigid system for balloons. The German War Office has stated that there is no truth in the rumour, but talk still goes on.

the saurian. Upon entering an open, shallow bay, we saw his head upon the surface of the water. Two small black dots, the nose and the eyes, were all that showed, and so quickly and quietly did the creature sink out of sight that not even a ripple was left to mark the spot. A faint streak along the bottom, a little roiled water here, a tiny bit of disturbed mud there, told of a hurrying amphibian. We followed the trail, picking it up, Indian fashion, by brief glances far ahead which grouped and gave significance to the slightest signs. grouped and gave significance to the slightest signs and finally overtook our quarry; but it took several throws of the harpoon before the iron lightly pierced the skin of his neck and made his capture reasonably certain. Success arrives at uncertain times in the work of finding game. We worked hard for our second crocodile, starting out early in the morning and returning late at night. Sometimes a whiff of musk told of the proximity of a crocodile, but no amount of search disclosed his whereabouts. Occasionally we passed the mouths of crocodile - caves or the smooth mud of their sun-baths, but nowhere could we find the owner of cave or sun-bath at home. One morning we went ashore on an island close by. I was wandering about examining the tracks of a wild cat in the sand under a madeira tree, while the captain, who had a penchant for turtle eggs, was walking the shore with an eye for a loggerhead's trail. Stepping on the roots of a tree which extended over the water, he was startled by the noise of a crocodile directly under him, and within reach of his hand. There, beneath him, under the roots of the tree, was the mouth

of a freshly dug cave, and in that cave was its owner! One of us must go for harpoon, axe, boat-hook, and rope, while the other did guard-duty. The roots must be cleared away from the mouth of the cave, the escape of the crocodile must be guarded against, and a lasso held ready for her capture. The danger seemed to be nearest the man with the axe, and so I did not demur when the guide took up that tool and begar chapping away the troublesome that tool and began chopping away the troublesome



PRESENTED TO DUBLIN BY LORD IVEAGH : WATTS' "PRETTY LUCY BOND."

The third picture given by Lord Iveagh is James Holland's picture of the Colleoni monument in Venice.

parts of the tree. Meanwhile, I stood ready with the liarpoon, between the cave and the deep water, to prevent the creature's escape should she attempt to leave her home. When the roots were nearly cleared away, I exchanged places with the guide: we needed that crocodile for the camera. The chances of a dash for freedom were becoming greater, and his skill with the iron was as certain as mine was doubtful. I used the axe with judgment and discretion, stepping gingerly around the mouth of the cave. Even when the axe-work was finished, no sign had appeared from the beast beneath the water, and with much circumspection I began a far-reaching examination of the cave. At last I touched a yielding substance with a different feeling from the soft mud which the hook had so far encountered. A little prodding, a little worrying, and the hook was suddenly snatched out of my hand. Our uncertainties were removed: the cave had no other outlet, and the creature had not spirited itself away. It was not many moments before she would snap at the boat-hook whenever it came within reach. This virtually ended the trouble, for it was a mere matter of patience to get her head out of the water long enough to throw a noose over it. The dragging of the saurian from her cave and up on the shore was accomplished without



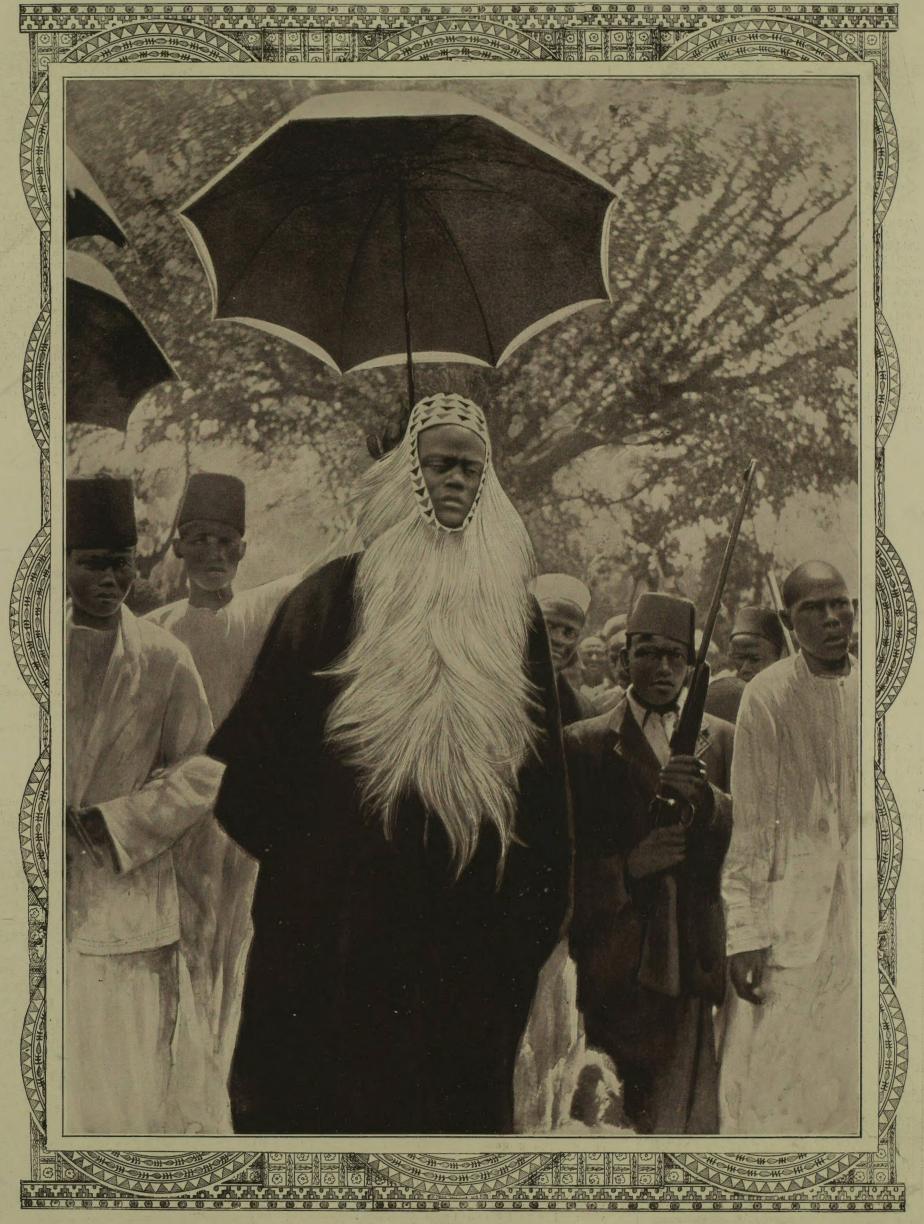
CARICATURES AS A MEANS OF ATTRACTING TRADE: A HUMOROUS DRAWING ON THE WALLS ON A PARIS SHOP. The drawing is intended to illustrate in caricature the Kaiser's attitude in connection with the discussion as to his reasons for not cros ing the French frontier recently.

casualties. We entirely freed her from the restraint of ropes and allowed her to wander around the field while I followed with the camera. TULIAN A. DIMOCK

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Oct. 3, 1908.—465

A FALSE BEARD AS A SIGN OF SOVEREIGNTY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. G. T. BRIGHT.



THE FIRST CORONATION OF THE KING OF TORO: THE CLEAN-SHAVEN KASAGAMA IN THE LONG WHITE BEARD OF MONKEY-HAIR HE WORE AS A SIGN OF HIS STRENGTH AND POSITION.

Kasagama is King of Toro, one of the native kingdoms of the Uganda Protectorate. Like a good many other native rulers, he is not content with one coronation. His father used to be crowned once a month; he has decided to be crowned once a year. The first of Kasagama's coronations was held at Kabarole. During a part of the ceremony the King, who is clean-shaven, wore a long white beard, which was made from the hair of Colobus monkeys, and was intended to represent the mane of a lion and to typify the strength and position of the wearer. The photograph is one of those taken by Lieut.-Colonel R. G. T. Bright, British Commissioner in connection with the disputed frontier between Great Britain and the Congo Free State. The King's crown of coloured beads and parrot-feathers was placed upon his head by a clergyman of the Church Missionary Society, his dusky Majesty being a Christian.



A MONG the Turner relics lent to the Tate Gallery by Mr. C. Mallord Turner is a copy of "La Galerie des Tableaux au Vatican," on the margins of which the land-

Tableaux au Vatican," on the margins of which the landscape painter has scribbled sundry comments. Of Raphael's
"Transfiguration" he writes: "I had the
good fortune to behold this august picture in
a good light. It unquestionably is one of the
finest pictures in Europe." That is Turner's
opinion. The eighteenth century was more
precise: it named the three greatest pictures,
and put them in their order, the "Transfiguration" taking first place. We do not
think twice of reversing the verdicts of the
eighteenth century: we think no more, but
rather less, of the Caracci because Horace
Walpole hailed in them the ultimate achievement of painting. But Turner's testimony
does really add to the bewilderment of the
critica



MR. ALBERT CHEVALIER As Lord Adolphus Villiers in "The Marriages of Mayfair."

critica sense; there is so much serious and deliberate praise of the "Trans-figuration"

on record that it is impossible for those who find its composition insincere and trivial, and its colour frozen and thick, to hold by their opinion in any security or peace of mind.

Ruskin, of course, comes to our succour. He is not of Tur-

ner's opinion; even if he had known that opinion, he would not have modified his own reasoned dislike, and it would have been his pleasure and his security to flout the taste of the eighteenth century. He teases—nay, gravely blames—Raphael for placing his Moses and Elias, in their converse with Christ, "above the Mount of the Transfiguration, in the attitude of two humming-birds on the top of a honeysuckle." Turner, wherever he may



THE NEW MARGARET: MISS MARIE LÖHR AS MARGARET IN "FAUST,' AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

MISS MARIE GEORGE,

Who is playing Bess Bissett, the music-hall Marchioness, in "The Marriages of Mayfair."



MR. BASIL GILL As Nigel Villiers in "The Marriages of Mayfair."

MR. FRED GROVE Andrew McBroader in "The Marriages of Mayfair."

have seen the picture, says he saw it in a good light. Perhaps its recent removal to the newly prepared picturegalleries of the Vatican will do something to re-establish



Henri de Lagardère Bianche de Nevers Mr. Lewis waller). (Miss Vain Vain).

"THE DUKE'S MOTTO," AT THE LYRIC: HENRI DE LAGARDÈRE DEFENDS BLANCHE DE NEVERS. PHOTOGRAPH BY FOULSHAM AND BANFIELD.

its fame, for in the light in which it has been seen of late, Rap'iael's much-vaunted colour-scheme must assuredly have been at a disadvantage. The canvas has known more precarious journeyings than the extremely careful one that has now brought it from the old gallery to the new; it came to Paris in obedience to Napoleon's imperative and imperial will. Among those who hurried to lay their lavish admiration before its new shrine in the Louvre were Haydon and Wilkie, who approached it with a conventional and inherited reverence. Haydon writes of the visit: "I kept thinking as I went along, Am I really going to see the 'Fransfiguration'? and then I had a sort of whirl in my head." As it turned out most of his admiration was given in anticipation; when the picture was reached the "whirl" stopped.

Among the other Turner relics at the Tate Gallery are his pigments, powdered and bottled, and the bladders that were used before the invention of the present-day lead tubes. Near by is shown a letter in which he orders "scarlet lake and dark lake and burnt umber"—there is a Turner already!—from Newman's.

E. M.

MESSRS. CHAPPELL are to be congratulated upon their decision to establish a choir of two hundred and fifty voices, to be called "The Queen's Hall Choral Society." This society, already in the process of formation, will pay special attention to the work of young British

composers, who at present have small chance of obtaining a hearing for their more ambitious work. Signor Franco Leoni, who is to train and conduct the choir, is well known in the Metropolis as a successful teacher, the composer of many popular songs and one or two operas. It will be remembered that the operatic version of "The Cat and the Cherub," given at Covent Garden a few seasons ago, was from his pen. The new society's organist and accompanist will be Mr. F. B. Kiddle, who was associated for some years in similar work at the Queen's Hall with Mr. Percy Pitt. It is

knowledge that many works of great musical value have been written by Continental composers in the past few years, and have not yet been heard in England, and it will be one of the endea-

common

vours of the Queen's Hall Choral Society to secure for the best of this work proper interpretation. The repeated visits to the Me-



MR. LYN HARDING As Jim Callender in "The Marriages of Mayfair."

tropolis of the great provincial choirs is ample proof, if proof be needed, that London is not able at present to cope with the full demand for choral music, and it is well to know that the greatest pains will be taken to secure good singers, and that the test for admission will be a very severe one. Every care will be required to enable the projected Queen's Hall Choral Society to take equal rank with some of its great provincial competitors.



TO APPEAR IN INDIAN DANCES AT THE SCALA: MISS RUTH ST. DENIS.

A PIPE THAT IS ENJOYED BY SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.

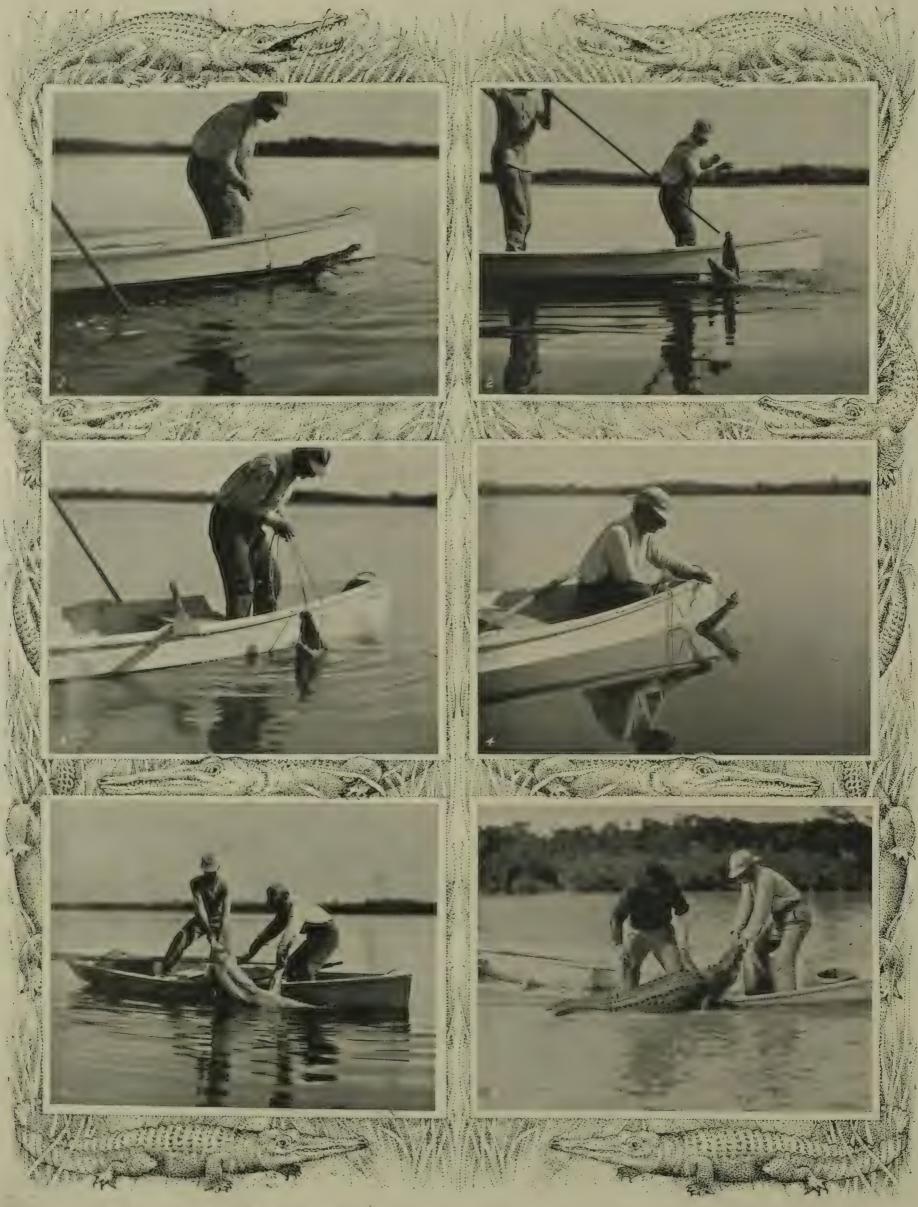


"HITTING THE PIPE": A NEW AMUSEMENT IN STEEPLECHASE PARK, CONEY ISLAND.

The pipe is a giant affair shaped like a tobacco-pipe. Those who desire to "hit" it, enter it through the mouthpiece and slide rapidly down the stem until they are shot out at the bowl. It is made of cane, and is, of course, kept with the greatest care, as a loose piece of rattan might cause serious injury to the sliders. It seems to be just possible that a "Coney Island" will be set up at Earl's Court next year.

SPORT EXTRAORDINARY-No. VI.: BAGGING A CROCODILE ALIVE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK.



1. A HARPOONED CROCODILE BEING DRAWN TO THE SIDE OF THE SKIFF.
3. GETTING THE NOOSE ROUND THE JAWS OF THE HARPOONED CROCODILE.
5. HAULING THE CROCODILE ABOARD THE SKIFF.

It is by no means easy work to track the Florida crocodile to its lair, and it is still less easy to photograph it. On the occasion of the hunt illustrated, two crocodiles were wanted, one to be photographed, the other for a "Zoo." After much difficulty and many hours, the quarry was sighted. At once the creature, disturbed, sank out of sight, but, as it moved, it left its trail.

and the hunters tracked it down and harpooned it.—

^{2.} DISTRACTING THE CROCODILE'S ATTENTION FROM THE MAN WITH THE ROPE.
4. THE NOOSE DRAWN TIGHT, AND THE CROCODILE RENDERED HARMLESS.
6. RETURNING THE CROCODILE TO ITS NATIVE ELEMENT.

SPORT EXTRAORDINARY-No. VI.: BAGGING A CROCODILE ALIVE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK.



- 7. THE CROCODILE SEEN, SHADOW-LIKE, THROUGH THE WATER.
- 9. MAKING THE CROCODILE "SMILE" FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER.
- 11. A CROCODILE SET FREE ON LAND THAT IT MIGHT BE PHOTOGRAPHED.
- 8. WITHIN EASY STRIKING DISTANCE AFTER MANY HOURS OF PURSUIT.

 110. A SAURIAN ON ITS WAY TO PUBLIC LIFE IN A "ZOO."

 12. THE CROCODILE IN ITS CAVE.

Then the saurian's jaws were bound, and it was lifted into the skiff; for it is curious that, once its jaws are tied, the crocodile seems to forget the strength of its tail, and will remain in a boat that it could easily knock to pieces. Eventually another crocodile was found in its freshly-made cave. This, too, was captured; but after it had been released on land that it might be photographed, it was returned to the water. It may be said that it is very seldom indeed that a crocodile can be seen in its cave, for it is notoriously shy,



buoyant youth. He came up to Balliol just when I went through the Schools and migrated to Merton. At that time Mr. Collins always reminded me, outwardly, of Will Ladislas in the then new novel "Middle-march." He was slimly built and very active, though he was of those who read and do not run. I think I never saw him on a cricket-field or on the river.

His eyes were of a brilliant blue; his hair, thick and worn rather long, was yellow; he had a charming air of in life. Like Mr. Grant Allen-who, I believe, had been his schoolfellow - he was unacademic, and read for

his own pleasure, not for success in examinations. Mr. Allen, no doubt, was the better classical scholar; Mr. Collins read the classics for their contents, not with a minute study of their grammar; and he had no high opinion of Dons, though the Balliol Dons well deserved respect and affection. With the Master, Mr. Jowett, he never seemed to "hit it off," which was strange, as well as

whom the Master usually took a paternal interest.

ways the ruling passion of Mr. Collins, especially English literature. In memory I can hear him reciting

He had a memory like Macaulay's. I have heard him challenged to repeat the essay on Warren Hastings, beginning from a passage chosen at random. He rolled out the sonorous periods with delight, and with scarcely a single verbal error, and these powers of memory he retained

to the last. Macaulay was his idol and model, in the matter of style; a choice with which I have no great sympathy. He came up to town, eager to follow in the

HE death of Mr. John Churton Collins, in circum- footsteps of Dr. Johnson; he lived in the loftiest cyric

space, and soon we found, in the Quarterly Review, essays which seemed almost to come from the pen which, forty years earlier, had witched the world in the Edinburgh. An excellent authority says that he was the only man who ever succeeded in imitating Macaulay. It was unfortunate that he copied, at least once-and once

WRITERS OF THE MOMENT.

MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS WEST. Whose "Reminiscences cf Lady Randolph Churchill" is about to be issued in book form.

unfortunate, for he was one of the kind

of undergraduates in

Literature was althe famous passage of Sir Walter Raleigh on Death.

> MR. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, Whose "The Age of Shakespeare" has just been

issued. (Probable Nobel-Prize winner.) Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

was too often-the tomahawking manner of Macaulay's essays on Croker's "Boswell," and on Robert Montgomery's poems. Macaulay himself was not so accurate as to escape the tomahawk, courteously applied, of Mr. John Paget; and Mr. Collins himself, at Oxford, was not regarded as a paragon of accuracy.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD,

Whose new novel, "Diana Mallory,"

is now on the stills.

His society was delightful, his conversation brilliant and

charming. In seeking for odd acquaintances in chance encounters, he resembled Mr. Stevenson; but I do not remember that a pair so likely to entertain each other

ever met. Marrying very early, he had to work very stances so tragic, must have come as a shock to of the Temple, and, at first, wrote chiefly, I think, hard, and one did not meet him in the gatherings of those who, like myself, remember him in his eager and in the Globe. There he had, of course, but scanty those who, in the 'seventies, were the younger generation

of men of letters. His time was occupied in lecturing and teaching more than in writing, and "splendid" is the term which those who heard him applied to his discourses. No doubt they profited largely by his instruction, and were warmed by his enthusiasm. But he never attempted creative literature novels and plays; it is strange that I never heard of a single poem by him who had so keen a delight in poetry and seemed so poetical. Perhaps his self-criticism repressed his passion for his own verses, for verses he must have written.

When I last met him, he was receiving his Doctor's degree at

Durham; his own University bestowed on him no post, and no honorary degree. Thus, as a teacher, he never had a full opportunity to do himself justice. It is to be feared that he was overworked; the keen and brilliant sword wore out the sheath: but those who knew him in youth can never cease to remember him with admiration and affection, and I think with melancholy plea-

MR. ANDREW

LANG,

Who is responsible for a new

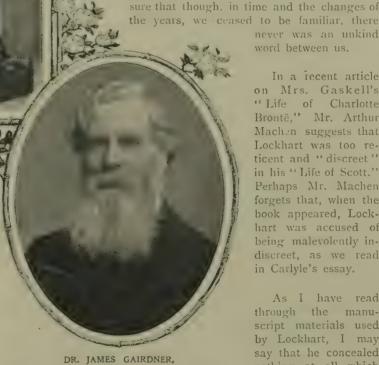
book on Jeanne d'Arc.

never was an unkind word between us.

In a recent article on Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," Mr. Arthur Machen suggests that Lockhart was too reticent and "discreet" in his "Life of Scott." Perhaps Mr. Machen forgets that, when the book appeared, Lockhart was accused of being malevolently indiscreet, as we read in Carlyle's essay.

As I have read through the manuscript materials used by Lockhart, I may say that he concealed nothing at all which could be told with due respect to living people, and many of

them made complaints. Scott himself never wore his heart on his sleeve, but Lockhart was the frankest of biographers.



Whose "Lollardy and the Reformation in England" has just been published.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry

A WONDERFUL LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CHAMPAGNE GRAPE.



"THE CRISIS IN THE CHAMPAGNE TRADE": THE GRAPES FROM WHICH CHAMPAGNE IS MADE-NATURAL SIZE.

The champagne crop has failed this year, and in consequence things have been, and, in a lesser degree, are, in a state of unrest in those districts in which grapes are grown for champagne. Champagne of 1908 will not be obtainable, but the failure is by no means an exceptional occurrence. In support of this statement is the fact that only three of the nine vintages of the present century have been sufficiently good for the wine to be supplied to the British market. The consumer need not fear that champagne will be difficult to obtain, as the stocks in the hands of the houses in Epernay and Rheims are large enough to meet all demands for some years to come. Messrs. Moët and Chandon, for example, from whose famous vineyards come the champagne grapes shown on this page, have in stock over twenty million bottles. The 1900 vintage has already been received with favour; the 1904 will be obtainable generally soon; and it is expected that the 1906 will merit all the anticipatory praise it has received.

NAMES AND NICKNAMES OF FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS: THEIR ORIGIN.- No. V., "THE NANNY GOATS."



The Royal Welsh Fusiliers are nick-named "The Nanny Goats," or "The Royal Goats," from the fact that a goat, with shields and garlands on its borns, is led before the drums. On St. David's night the goat is marched round the officers' mess-table, while each officer and guest at the mess who has never before eaten a leek, ears one while he stands on his chair. The custom of leading a goat before the drums is mentioned in the works of a writer of the seventeenth century. and it is this writer who states that at Boston, just before the American war, a drummer-boy, sitting astrife the goat, Bacchus-fashion, was tossed upon the mess-table

by the untamed beast and killed by it during the distribution of the leeks on St. David's night. It is worth noting, also, that the officers, the warrant-officers, by the untained coast and kine by it during the stricture of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers wear at the back of the tunin-collar the bow of black silk ribbon with long ends that is known as "the flash." In a report of 1786 it is written: "The officers of this regiment wear the hair turned up behind"; that is to say, it was fastened up with a bow, or flash." The flash prevented the pigtail from greasing the tunic, and is now, of course, but a relic of an old fashion.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.



GRLAT MEN OF SCIENCE, No. XII. SIR GEORGE HOWARD DARWIN, The Famous Astronomer. Photograph by Elliott and Fra

gestion that one of our weekly talks should be devoted to the sub-

WORKMEN.

A READER of this

column con-

veys the sug-

ject of "cells." He very reasonably adds that, while people to-day talk glibly enough about "brain-cells" and the like, they possess but the faintest notion of these wonderful bodily units; while to many the cell itself is simply a name and nothing more. I gladly adopt the suggestion offered, for I agree not only that popular notions regarding cells are apt to be of hazy or incorrect character, but also that the due understanding of the whole constitution of the living world depends on our knowledge of what cells are and of

It is not in the case of man alone that such a study is necessary for the comthat such a study is necessary for the comprehension of life and its ways and works. The "cell" is universally represented in the world of life, in animals and plants alike. The humblest beings of both kingdoms figure before us, each, as a single cell. The higher forms of each division are collections of many kinds of cells. This is a broad, but correct enough, view of the difference between low animals and plants and high ones. The former are unicellular, and the latter multicellular, in constitution. and the latter multicellular, in constitution. The growth of knowledge regarding the cell was slow and gradual. The battle of the cells was fought out half a century ago. It was a controversy in which the ablest physiologists of the day took part, among them Schwan, Kölliker, Virchow, and Huxley. It has been shown that in all, the tissues of animals and plants, all the tissues of animals and plants, the element or unit which came to the front was a microscopic body, the cell, varying in shape, and consisting of a wall or boundary, and contents of different kinds, and containing in its interior a particle, the nucleus, to which another and smaller particle, the nucleolus, was attached. Further research showed that the cell in its typical state contained protoplasm or living matter, and to-day the nucleus and its companion-particle are regarded as the most vital parts of the

regarded as the most vital parts of the cell, seeing that they are intimately connected with the processes through which new cells are produced.

The idea of the cell was broadened out to show that a boundary wan was not a necessary feature of the unit

The modern conception of a cell is a minute mass of living matter possessing a nucleus and nucleolus. living matter possessing a nucleus and nucleolus. Now this little unit, in its way, resembles the body of which it is part. It is, indeed, a foreshadowing or type of that body, for it feeds, grows, and multiplies just as does the animal or plant whose constitution it serves to build up. The body of the lower animal or plant is a simple and single cell, as we have seen, and in its way is capable of discharging all the functions of life. What the higher organism does is merely to repeat the action of the single cell, through the co-operation of multitudes of cells of different kind and degrees of importance. We of different kind and degrees of importance.

OTTO VON GUERICKE'S A EXPERIMENT IN AIR PRESSURE



AN INSTRUMENT THAT ILLUSTRATES THE RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN AND MOON AND THEIR PATH THROUGH THE HEAVENS: THE ROTAPLANE.

The Rotaplane is the invention of the Rev. Cecil Thomas, of Spitalfields Parish Church, and has been developed and worked out by Mr. James W. Vickers. It shows the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and their path through the heavens in every part of the globe. The sun is represented by an electric light, and the moon by a luminous painted ball. The references are as follows -A. The plane, with the observer's horizon on the edge B, which is marked off with the point of the compass. C is the meridian which demonstrates the altitude of the sun at noon. D is the plane in which the sun and moon's path lies, and is inclined to the equator at an angle of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. E is a twenty-four hour clock dial, which shows the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon.

> may thus figure forth the cell as the type of all vitality. If a previous stage existed, as is probable, that stage would be represented by a simpler mass of protoplasm found alive to-day, which, in its turn, preceded the cell into which evolution transformed it.

The living body is thus commonwealth of cells. It is a magnificent illustration of vital cc-oper-ation, because

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE, No. XIII. SIR T. LAUDER BRUNTON, The Famous Physician. Photograph by Elliott and Fry

through the concerted work of the millions of cells which represent the animal frame, life is carried on through all its complexities. Cells may be legitimately described as the workmen of the body, because they are responsible for the

discharge of all the duties which the body performs. The essential constituent of bone is the bone-cell, which not only constructs and builds bone, but repairs it when injured. Cells secrete the digestive juices, those of stomach, sweetbread, and salivary glands. The liver is a big colony of cells which carry on the complex duties that organ has to perform. Cells compose the skin-tissues and the fat of the frame. Others give origin to mysele. the frame. Others give origin to muscle; and above all the rest in importance come the cells of the brain and nervous system, whose duty it is to govern and control the organism.

In one sense, therefore, the body of an animal, which is a single personality, may be regarded as really illustrating a compound or colonial constitution. The body, like the nation at large, is made up of very different grades of living units, whose work, taken as a whole, is evidenced by the perfect maintenance of the frame. Even the means of defence of the body take the form of cells, for in the blood we find the white corpuscles, cells, or "leucocytes," as they are also termed, whose duty it is to attack the microbes which gain admittance to the system, and to destroy them by way of preventing disease-attack. These latter cells might well be compared to a kind of fluing column of spring regions. of flying column of sanitary police, which guard the body against the onset of its

In yet another phase of life cells become of extreme interest to us, because, under certain circumstances, they may themselves develop into the active elements of disease. A cancerous tumour consists of cells which have developed from the natural 'cells of the tissue in which the tumour is found, and which, through their

Many other growths are like perversions of cell-structure. That which puzzles us to-day is the cause whereby cells may thus literally bite the hand that ANDREW WILSON.



A SINGLE HEAD (MAGNIFIED) FROM A BUNCH OF HOPS, WITH A SECTION (A) FROM WHICH ONE OF THE Overlapping Scales has been Removed to Show the Minute Yellow Glands beneath.



The Portion marked A in the Preceding Photograph much Enlarged under the Microscope, TO SHOW THE YELLOW GLANDS WHICH CONTAIN THE BITTER PRINCIPLE OF GOOD PURE ALE.

THE GLANDS IN THE HOP WHICH CONTAIN THE BITTER PRINCIPLE OF GOOD PURE ALE.

Beneath the leafy, overlapping scales of a head of hops are the minute yellow glands which contain the bitter principle of good pure ale. The glands contain lupuline, a bitter, resinous, aromatic, slightly narcotic principle. Lupuline checks acid fermentation and thus prevents good hop-made ale from turning sour, while at the same time it clarifies it.-[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SMITH.]

THE MARCH OF THE OPPONENTS OF THE LICENSING BILL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.

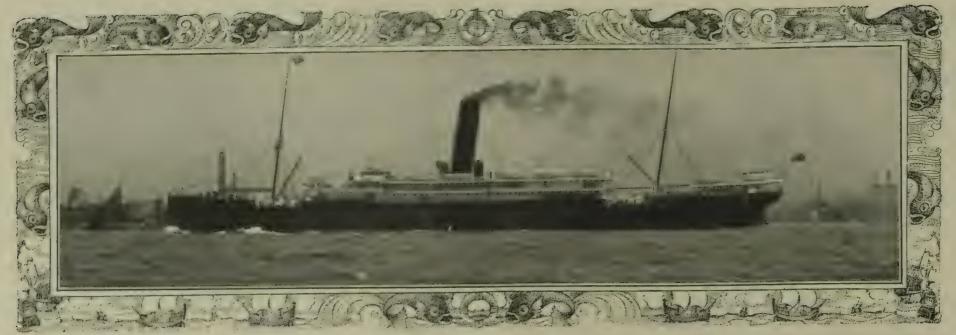


THE "NATIONAL PROTEST" AGAINST THE LICENSING BILL: DEMONSTRATORS ON THEIR WAY TO HYDE PARK.

The great demonstration on Sunday last against the Licensing Bill brought together a procession of about 130,000 people, who marched to Hyde Park in sections, and were joined in the Park by a crowd of about the same magnitude. The affair was organised with the greatest care, and some 60,000 or 70,000 people were brought by train to London at special fares that they might take part in the proceedings. Each contingent of demonstrators was headed by a large banner on which were the words "We Oppose the Licensing Bill." A button issued as a souvenir of the demonstration bore the inscription "Honesty and Liberty," and was much favoured.

"THE ELECTRICAL SHIP": THE R.M.S. "ORCOMA."

A SUPERB STEAMER FOR THE SOUTH AMERICAN PASSENGER TRADE.



"THE ELECTRICAL SHIP": THE NEW TWIN-SCREW ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "ORCOMA," OF THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S FLEET.

THE new twin-screw Royal Mail steamer Orcoma, the latest addition to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's splendid fleet, can claim to be the finest vessel trading in South American waters. She might be called the electrical ship, for she has electrical lifts which connect

five decks; she has electric light down to the most out-of-theway corner; she has electrical ovens and an electric bread-kneading machine; she has electrical glass and plate washers and electrical "log" fires; she has an electrical bacon - cutting contrivance as well as an electric laundry. an electrically con-trolled whistle, and electrical hairbrushes in the barber's shop. She has electric ventilating - fans which will blow quite a miniature gale of refreshing wind down the heated corridors when the ship is in the tropics, while she has cooking - galleys of enormous size, and here again that clean, wonderful force, elec-tricity, is made useful. Specially designed

Specially designed for mail and passenger service, she has luxurious accommodation for 250 first-class passengers, the saloons, etc., having been designed and decorated with admirable artistic taste. The state rooms are exceptionally large, and are furnished

with every improvement experience could suggest for the comfort of the passengers. The first-class dining-saloon has been placed before the machinery, with the result that all vibration is imperceptible. This hall is beautifully

equipped in the Adams style, which lends itself to comfort and refinement in every detail. The woodwork is specially selected oak of a pale golden colour, relieved with curichments in French ormolu gold. The drawing-room strikes a note of simplicity, the style here being Louis

being that of a baronial hall of the Jacobean period, with invitingly low-ceiled ingle-nooks for groups and card parties. Very superior accommodation, which is scarcely in-

Very superior accommodation, which is scarcely inferior to the first, has been provided for 200 second-class passengers, and includes a large dining-saloon in wains-

cot oak, which is also the full width of the ship, and leaves nothing to be desired for comfort. A double stair leads up to a fine smoke - room, while quarters for the accommodation of 120 intermediates are also much above the average; and there is likewise provision for a large number of third class, both these sections being treated with a liberality beyond all precedent.

The rooms on the Orcoma, and her appointments, are too many and too elaborate to be mentioned in detail, but on their delicacy of tone and harmony and colour the decorators have lavishly expended an unrivalled skill, whether it be on a suite 'de luxe, simplest bedroom, the children's nursery, the ladies' boudoir, the superb smokingrooms, or on lava-tories, silver - embellished baths, douches or sprays, or on a dining-room, the full width of the ship, which 250 passengers can use simultaneously à la carte. Further, it may be said that the vessel is one of



THE PERFECTLY DECORATED AND APPOINTED FIRST - CLASS SMOKING - ROOM.

Seize, with pure white panelled walls and cool green carpets. The first-class smoke-room is at the after end of the promenade deck, and it is doubtful whether any vessel is possessed of so artistic a feature, the impression given

11,532 tons, with a length between perpendiculars of 510 feet, and a breadth moulded of 62 feet. She is constructed of steel to Lloyd's highest 100 A class.



THE FIRST - CLASS DINING - SALOON,



THE DRAWING - ROOM.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH NOTE-BOOK AND CAMERA.



SIGNIFICANT OR INSIGNIFICANT POLITICALLY? - PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA IN BUDAPEST.

The exceptional cordiality with which Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was received in Budapest by the Emperor Francis Joseph has aroused much interest, and has led to the belief that Bulgaria is about to make a declaration of independence. In the photograph Prince Ferdinand is seated on the right-hand side of the carriage, and the Archduke Joseph on the left.



ELABORATE SIMPLICITY FOR A FUTURE KAISER: THE SON OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE DRIVING IN THE GARDENS AT POTSDAM.

It will be noticed that, although the basket carriage in which the little Prince is driving with his nurse is of the simplest description, the coachman is garbed somewhat elaborately, and, indeed, looks not only too gay for the conveyance he has in charge, but decidedly cramped.



A CONTRAST TO ORVILLE WRIGHT'S UNFORTUNATE COMPANION: MR. ERNEST LENS, WILBUR WRIGHT'S FIRST PASSENGER.

As all the world knows, Mr. Orville Wright's attempt to carry a passenger on his aeroplane ended fatally. Not so, however, with Mr. Wilbur Wright, who has been fortunate enough also to break every record, including those of his brother and partner. Mr. Wilbur Wright, indeed, has progressed from success to success, and only last week he won the Michelin prize.



THE DISASTER ON BERLIN'S ELEVATED RAILWAY: THE WRECKAGE HANGING OVER THE STREET.

The collision occurred on the "elevated and underground" railway of Berlin. The first carriage of one of the trains was derailed, broke down the iron balustrade that runs alongside the track, and fell thirty feet into the street, where it was broken to pieces.

AN EXAMPLE TO INDIA: EXTERMINATING THE MICROBE-CARRYING RAT.

REMARKABLE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST THE PLAGUE IN JAPAN.



EXAMINING UNDER THE MICROSCOPE MINUTE PORTIONS OF RATS IN THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY AT TOKIO.



SORTING AND LABELLING RATS BROUGHT IN FROM DIFFERENT DISTRICTS, IN TOKIO.



THE TABLES ON WHICH THE DEAD BODIES OF THE RATS ARE DISSECTED,



THE ROUGH ZINC FENCE PLACED ROUND HOUSES THAT ARE BEING DISINFECTED TO PREVENT RATS ESCAPING.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE RAT-PROOF ZINC FENCES IN A JAPANESE STREET.

In addition to organising the compulsory house-cleaning mentioned on our other page dealing with this subject. Japan is waging war against the rat, realising that it is a great carrier of microbes. Directly this war was decided upon, the price of five sen (about 1½d.) was placed on the head of the rat, the whole of which had to be delivered to the authorities. It was also arranged that each man or woman who brought in a rat should receive a numbered ticket which might entitle the holder to a large prize in a special lottery. At the same time it was decided to supply rat-poison gratis; to exterminate every rat found while houses, warehouses, and shops were being cleaned; and to dam any hole that might be found in drains. The zinc fences illustrated are embedded in the ground so that the rats cannot dig their way beneath them, and get away.—[Photographs by Gertrude M. Williams.]

AN EXAMPLE TO RUSSIA: HOUSE-CLEANING BY LAW.

REMARKABLE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST THE PLAGUE IN JAPAN.



OFFICERS OF THE LAW AS HOUSEMAIDS: THE CONTENTS OF JAPANESE SHOPS AND RESIDENCES TURNED INTO THE STREETS WHILE THE BUILDINGS ARE CLEANED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

Japan takes the greatest possible care to prevent plague spreading within it, and in Kobe, at all events, every house is cleaned under the supervision of the sanitary authorities twice a year.

A street is dealt with at a time, and everything is taken out of the buildings and piled in the roadway. Dust and refuse are carted away and burned, and the houses and their contents are thoroughly cleaned. In six months 56,013 homes were cleaned in Kobe alone.-[Photographs by Gertrude M. Williams.]

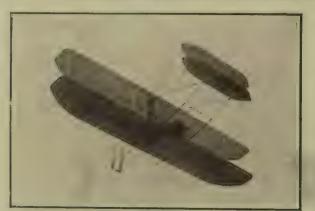
(See Article on Juner Pac.

THE FATAL FOUR-MINUTES FLIGHT: THE DISASTER TO ORVILLE WRIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"



LIEUTENANT SELFRIDGE (x), WHO WAS KILLED, PULLING THE TRIGGER WHICH FREED THE AEROPLANE FOR ITS FATAL FLIGHT.



THE AEROPLANE IN THE AIR: THIRTY SECONDS BEFORE THE DISASTER.

THE disaster to the Orville Wright aeroplane occurred while the machine, which carried Mr. Wright and Lieutenant Selfridge, of the United States Army, was in flight at Fort Meyer. The aeroplane fell seventy-five feet, and both the men were buried beneath the wreckage. The unfortunate Lieutenant was so badly injured that he died within a few hours of the accident. Mr. Wright, also, was injured, but much less seriously. The inventor has stated that the accident was caused by the propeller coming into contact with a wire of the rudder and breaking. The second blade also struck the wire. He was testing new propellers, which he had increased in length to nine feet, hoping thus to obtain a greater speed.



THE WRECKAGE OF THE REAR RUDDER PLANES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISASTER.



REMOVING LIEUTENANT SELFRIDGE AND MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT FROM THE WRECKAGE OF THE AEROPLANE.

Between the taking of the photograph of Lieutenant Selfridge pulling the lever which freed the aeroplane, and the taking of that which shows the removal of the injured aeronauts, was a space of but four minutes. Mr. Wright was very much more disturbed by the death of Lieutenant Selfridge than by the aecident to his machine, for the disaster has not made him any the less sanguine for the ultimate success of the interface would have been no mishap, for he would have had

BULGARIA'S "UNJUSTIFIABLE" OCCUPATION OF THE ORIENTAL RAILWAYS:

PRINCE FERDINAND, HIS CAPITAL, AND HIS PEOPLE-SCENES IN SOFIA.



1. THE GREAT MOSQUE. 4. A MOUNTED BULGARIAN PEASANT. 7. A BULGARIAN PEASANT WOMAN. 9. IN THE MARKET PLACE.

2. THE GRAND HÔTEL BULGARIE. 10. A BULGARIAN PEASANT PLOUGHING WITH A TEAM OF OXEN.

3. A GREEK CHURCH. 5. PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA AND HIS WIFE. 6. THE ONLY MOUNTED PATROL FOR THE SCHIPKA PASS. 8. BULGARIAN PEASANT WOMEN. II. A TYPICAL STREET SCENE.

LADIES' PAGE.

of the very earliest forms of lace. It has never ceased to be made, but in the days of our grandmothers it was considered to be suitable only for furnishing use, and not for costumes. It is, in fact, the "darned netting," of which our industrious ancestresses made short window blinds and even long curtains, antimacassars, and bed-spreads. In the Palace of Women's Work at the Franco-British Exhibition there is to be seen a beautiful bed or table-cover in this work said to have been executed by Mary Queen of Scots—the poor prisoner who can hardly have accomplished one quarter of the needlework that is attributed to her, though she does record in one of her letters that, for lack of other occupation, she was wont to sit at her embroidery-frame until the pain in her side from the monotonous use of the needle compelled her to stop. This particular piece of work is very beautiful, whomspever achieved it; a rich design of leaves and scrolls with heraldic lions introduced. Gold and silver threads and coloured silks can be used in doing the darning on the filet net, but an excellent effect is produced by bright cream-coloured or dead-white embroidery-silk on the white flax ground of netting. This coarse net can be bought nowadays, made by machinery, and then it needs only to be lashed firmly into an embroidery-frame and worked on by counting the threads into the chosen design. But far nicer is it to make the net by an old-fashioned netting-needle over an ivory mesh, in the manner of your ancestresses, for hand-work is always of a more artistic character than is that of the machine. Square designs are most fashionable, and the embroidery when finished may form a yoke and cuffs only, or can be used in bands to make lines of trimming on a costume, or to edge a Directoire tunic, or as the main portion of the short corsage of an Empire gown. If made in small squares, the net has to be joined together by darning, unless it is used as motifs.

The piece of needlework above mentioned is only one of the very large number of articles of really great intrinsic value and interest almost hidden in that somewhat inchoate collection of "Women's Work" at the Franco-British Exhibition, and overlooked by most visitors for lack of perfect arrangement and more adequate labelling. How many people have noticed the set of baby's clothes made by Queen Elizabeth in her girlhood for the expected baby of her elder sister, Queen Mary, whose advent would probably have greatly protracted the agonies of our nation in securing its religious liberties, because it would have prevented Elizabeth herself from reaching our throne? With what feelings must that brilliant and powerful-minded young woman, knowing what the expected child would count for in her life, have carried on this exquisite stitching, as fine in its way as her state-craft in later years? The life-size contemporary portrait of Queen Elizabeth, lent by the Duke of Devonshire—in



THE EVOLUTION OF THE EVENING GOWN.

A Princess dress in soft white satin, fitted to the figure by numerous tiny tucks, with an Empire corsage of lace. whose family it has been preserved ever since her day—can hardly be overlooked, and may serve to show that statesmanship and attention to the most elaborately foolish fashions may coexist in the feminine brain. Between the great Queen's diadem of rubies and pearls and her very high-heeled shoes there is a huge ruff of lace stiffened with wire and worked with seed-pearls, a tight-fitting bodice and overskirt of black velvet, deeply pointed in front and worked with pearls, and an extraordinary "kirtle" or underskirt, embroidered all over with water-plants and animals—ducks, sea horses, crocodiles, seals, the iris, reeds, and other riverside flowers—intermingled with the Tudor rose. But how many visitors have observed in a case a portion of an actual embroidered kirtle worn by Queen Elizabeth?

Everything connected with Elizabeth has always been felt to be interesting, and much has been cherished accordingly. But it is not easy for us of to-day to realise the passion of devotion in her own time towards the Queen who steered our ship of State to religious freedom. The recent use of the "anagram" in succession to the "limetick" as a species of lottery to coax sixpences out of people's purses reminds one of the series of anagrams in Camden's "Brittannia" on Elizabeth's name. Her time was prolific in these literary diversions, not done, however, for "prizes," but as an intellectual amusement. Camden's work is the source of most of the anecdotes that enliven early English history; he himself was an Elizabethan, but he did not publish his book till James had succeeded Elizabeth on the throne, and his praise of her could therefore bring him no profit. Yet he never mentions her except with eulogy, and her praises formed by anagram constitute the greater part of his chapter under that head. He sets forth—

under that head. He sets forth—

"For our late Queene of most happy memory, to whose gratious governement under God we owe much happinesse, I have found the letters of 'Elizabetha Regina,' transposed to signific that happinesse, as speaking unto her in this sense: 'Oh! England's Soveraigne, thou hast made us happy,' thus—Angliæ Hera, Beasti. The same blessedness of her Majestie to England's unspeakable good, and her joyfull raigne, were noted thus: 'Elizabetha Regina'—Angliæ eris Beata—Eia, Leta Regnabis. Her most mild governement of her subjects and Lyon-like courage against her Spanish enemies, was thus declared out of 'Elisabetha Regina Angliæ'—Anglis Agna, Hiberniæ Lea. In the following was comprised the wish then of all true English: 'Elisabetha Regina Anglorum'—Gloria Regni Salva Manebit. In the beginning of her late Majestie's reign one alluded to her name, 'Elisabetha,' with Illesa-Beata—that is, safe without hurt, and happy. The sense whereof, as the Almighty by His fatherly mercy performed in her person, so she by her motherly providence under God effected in this realm, in blissful peace and plenty, whereas other Regions have been overwhelmed with all kindes of miscies."









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THE SOLO ORCHESTRELLE.



O instrument, with the exception of certain members of the violin • family, is so responsive to the performer's musical feeling as the Solo Orchestrelle.

In effect it makes its player master of not one but all the more important instruments of a Symphony Orchestra.

Without previous musical training the performer may, by means of perforated rolls, play music on the Solo Orchestrelle such as is never heard outside the opera house or concert hall.

You control the Solo Orchestrelle, as the leader of an orchestra controls his players. The music the performer on the Orchestrelle produces, however, reflects far more of his own personality than the music of the orchestra reflects that of its conductor.

Every admirer of the opera and of symphonic works, and every real lover of music, owes it to himself to hear and understand the Solo Orchestrelle.

Catalogue 5 gives further particulars. A demonstration will gladly be given to anyone who calls.

THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY,

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Be First!

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Hudson's Soap was first in the field. It's still first to-day Clothes washed with it are first out on the line. They look nice, smell sweet, tell tales-not out of school, nor of hard work and worry—but of easy times, pleasant work, Happy Wash Days.

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IN PACKETS EVERYWHERE,

Have you seen our baby?

NEAVES FOOD

WHEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONS GIVEN, FORMS

A Complete Diet for the Infant. the Aged, the Infirm. Easily digestible, Health-giving,

Strength-giving. THE MEDICAL

MAGAZINE SAYS: _ "The starch is so split up that, after cooking, no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope, thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children, and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this Food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated."

> SOLD IN 1-AND 2/6TINS ALSO4 PACKETS



OVER 80 YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

DOUBTLESS to the great chagrin of the alarmists, the Four-Inch Race did not result in a holocaust of slain. no longer in a position to refer to that event as murderous, they now take refuge in the assertion that the competition has resulted in no good lesson to the designer or the constructor. To that I will leave the designer and constructor to reply, in their own good time, and, from what I have heard, I feel their own good time, and, from what I have heard, I feel quite confident that that reply will, in the opinion of

MR. A. L. GUINNESS, DRIVER OF MR. RAW-LINSON'S DARRACO. (SECOND.)

torious Hutton, had no need to waste a moment on tyre - changes throughout the

race was assuredly a great factor in his

reply will, in the opinion of all who know anything of the subject, be crushing enough. But, apart altogether from what the race has taught the makers, it has also made aore than plain to the automobile public the work erful durapublic the woncerful durability of Dunlo, pneumatic tyres. The care that finished first, second, and third in this great, most trying, and most hotly contested race all ran upon Dunlop tyres, and the winner, moreover,

son, on

his vic-

drove right through from start to finish on one single set. The fact that Mr. W. one sin

Photographs by Topical.



MR. W. WATSON, DRIVER OF MR. S. F. EDGE'S HUTTON. (FIRST.)

THE WINNERS OF THE FOUR-INCH RACE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

> larly great, and nowadays men do not pur-chase a new car every day, it is necessary that a fresh

or common salt.



100-h.p. had been obtained. But this with a grain of table

Now, the immediate effect of these results-due, mark you,

MR. A. E. GEORGE, DRIVER OF MR. J. HAR-GREAVE'S DARRACQ. (THIRD.)

should be tapped. With the economical car suggested by the evidences of the Four-Inch Race, it is possible to cater for such a public.

public

I sometimes marvel to see motorists loading up and cramming their running steps with tool-boxes, accumulator-cases, and acetylene-gas generators, all this raffle detracting from the smart appearance of the vehicle and lamentably reducing the space available for baggage when touring. As I have before insisted, the running footboard is the proper and best place for baggage, if only suitable mud, water, and dust proof receptacles are carried there. The tools it is necessary to carry to-day are tractly reduced in number, and can be stored. greatly reduced in number, and can be stored under footboards. Accumulators are now, thanks to the use of the magneto, small in thanks to the use of the magneto, small in size and can be packed anywhere, while headlights are always best used with self-contained generators. Sufficient accommodation should be found for jack-pump or Parsons sparklet tyre-inflaters, inner tubes, etc., beneath the rear seat. Then, with a clear running footboard, the car is smart for town and extremely convenient for touring use. town and extremely convenient for touring use.



BUDDHISM UP-TO-DATE: A MOTOR-CAR PROCESSION AT THE INSTALLATION OF A BUDDHIST PRIEST IN SIAM.

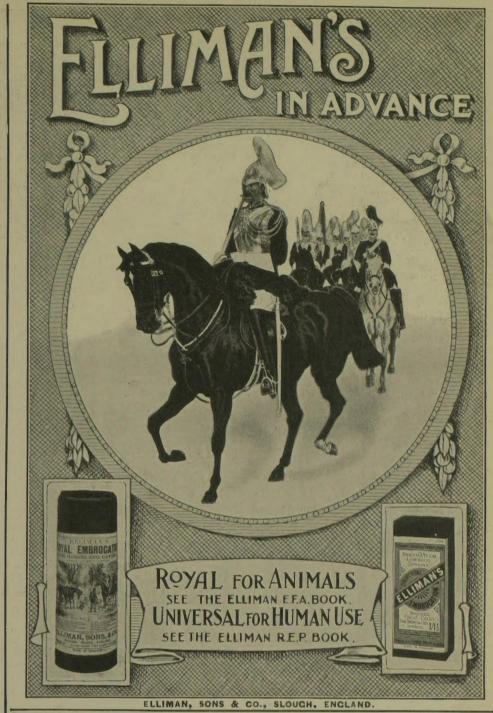
ЯΧ

Chatting with many of the entrants and drivers of the cars entered in the Four-Inch Race, which took place on Thursday, 24th ult., I found them only too ready to admit that the race had taught them more with regard to motor-car, or preferably engine, design than any previous event in which they had been engaged. As a matter of fact, little or nothing has been matter of fact, little or nothing has been gathered from what took place in the race itself, the knowledge has all accrued in the course of testing and practising the cars. Eighteen months or two years ago it was considered wonderfully good to get the second course of the second co it was considered wonderfully good to get 25B-h.p. from a four-cylinder 4-in. engine. To-day there are several makes of engines of this cylinder bore; but of unknown or only suspected stroke, which have given 80-h.p. on the brake. Such improvement is almost incredible, but it is quite a fact; indeed, it is alleged that with one of the 4-in, engines, a foreigner, no less than

> MICHELIN The dogs bark, but the Caravan passes". Arabian proverb.







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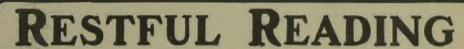
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CHESS.

A Groves.—Recent treatment has not improved your problem. What about 1. Q to B 5th (ch), K takes Q; 2. Kt to Q 4th; and how do you prevent mate next move?

prevent mate next move?

B MRSSENGER.—Mate must be given in the required number of moves whatever the defence may play.

Sydney Colr.—Much obliged for game. It shall have our early attention. W Hoog.—(1) Composed of too many pieces, and the play does not compensate for such a defect. (2) We are unable to say what is the worth of the old book you mention, but it is not much.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3346 received from Fred Long (Santiago) and M Murias; of No. 3347 from Fred Long and M Murias; of No. 3353 from J M K Lupton (Richmond) and G Ridley; of No. 3358 from J M K Lupton (Richmond) and G Ridley; of No. 3358 from Stettin, E Mauer (Berlin), Jules F (Paris), Hereward, and F Brown.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3350 received from F Brown.

Jules F (Paris), Relevand, and F Brown.

ORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. :359 received from F Brown.

Sorrento, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), R H Stephenson, F Henderson, A Groves, R Worters (Canterbury), H S Brandreth (Haute Savoie), Hereward, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Fred R Underbill (Norwich), Stettin, E Mauer (Berlin), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), E J Winter-Wood, P Daly (Brighton), and Martin F.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3358.—By H. C. MORANO.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K 4th
2. R to K B 3rd
3. B mates

K to Q 4th K takes Kt

CHESS AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Association, between Messrs. W. WARD and P. J. Lee. WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. L.) WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
P to Q 4th P to R 3rd
Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
P to K 2rd
B to Kt 2nd
P to K 3rd
P to K 2rd
B to K 2nd
P to K 3rd
B to K 2nd
B to K 2nd
P to K 3rd
B to K 2nd

t. P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th
5. P to K 3rd

R to K sq P to Q R 3rd P to B 3rd Kt takes Kt Kt to Kt 5th

Q to K 2nd O takes Kt B to Q 3rd Q to K 2nd Castles

B takes B
B to K 2nd
P to K B 4th
B to Q 2nd
P to K Kt 3rd
R to K B sq
R to B 2nd

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played at the Chess Amateur Correspondence Match between A. W. Daniel (Chess Amateur Team) and P. H. Griers (Somerset County Association).

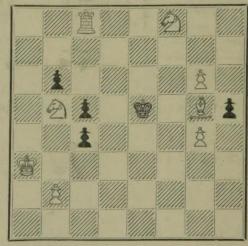
(Petroff Desence.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)

I. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 4th
6. B to Q 3rd
7. Castles
7. R to K sq
9. P to B 3rd
9. P to B 3rd
10. Kt takes P
10. P tak

PROBLEM No. 3361.-By A. W. DANIEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

DR. BOUTFLOWER, Bishop of Dorking, who recently offered himself for service in the foreign mission field, is going out to Japan in December as assistant to Bishop Awdry, whose health is still far from completely restored. Dr. Awdry hopes to be able to sail at the same time for his diocese, and everyone must admire the bravery and cheerfulness with which he is taking up again the threads of his work in Japan.

Among London Nonconformists much interest is felt in the lecture which Professor George Adam Smith, of Glasgow, is to deliver in the Memorial Hall next Wednesday evening. It will be the second lecture on the Drew foundation, the subject being "Immortality." Last year's lecture was given by Sir Oliver Lodge. Dr. G A. Smith was the official missionary preacher this week for the Baptist Union at Bradford.

The Church Missionary Society is holding its autumn valedictory meetings during the present week in the great hall of the Church House. It is probable that no religious society has suffered more inconvenience than the C.M.S. by the destruction of Exeter Hall, where so many of its finest meetings were formerly

Among prelates who have left this country for their dioceses during recent days are the Archbishop of Sydney, the Bishops of Adelaide, Nelson, and Natal. The Bishop of Calcutta left Marseilles last week for Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Persia.

The work of repairing Winchester Cathedral goes steadily forward, and it is now expected that the total sum required will be about £90,000. The restoration of the west front is approaching completion, and the whole of the scaffolding is down, both inside and outside the presbytery. side the presbytery.

The Rev. F. L. Boyd, Vicar of the Church of the Annunciation, Marylebone, is to conduct a series of midday meetings for men at St. Mary Woolnoth next week. Meetings of this kind, to be addressed by wellknown preachers, have been arranged for the coming months by the Bishop of London's Evangelistic Council.

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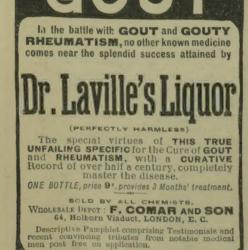
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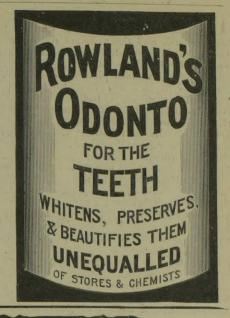
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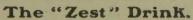


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WOLFE'S Schnapps

(with or without a dash of Bitters). It is the sort of thing that can be taken at home at any time. Not only does it form a splendid appetiser but it is the best known safeguard against Gout, Rheumatism, and all Kidney and Bladder ailments in either sex.

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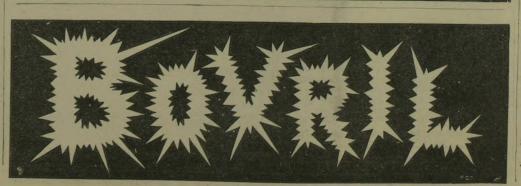
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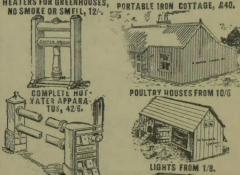




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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of MRS. SARAH FLOWER, of Avon THE will and codicil of MRS. SARAH FLOWER, of Avon Bank, Stratford-on-Avon, who died on July 21, have been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £84,881. The testatrix gives to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, founded by her late husband, £12,300, her residence and grounds, and various pictures, one by Whistler, books and plate; to the London Hospital, £500; to the University College Hospital, £500; to the Women's Hospital and the Ear and Throat Hospital, Birmingham, £500 each; to the Nursing Home, and to the Hospital at Stratford-on-Avon, £500 each; to the Girls' Industrial Home at Stratford-on-Avon, £200: to Home, and to the Hospital at Stratford-on-Avon, £500 each; to the Girls' Industrial Home at Stratford-on-Avon, £200; to her nephew Arthur Smyth Flower, £2000; to her brother, Hugh Martineau, £1000; to Edward Kentish Martineau, £1000; to each of her nieces, Lucy Martineau, Mrs. Montague Erskine, Mrs. Henry Shann, Mrs. Arthur Reid, and Mrs. Henry Sanford, £1000; £1500 each to her cousin Mrs. Decimus Atkinson, and to the children of Mrs. Eliza Atkinson; and other legacies. The residue of what she may die possessed of is to be divided amongst the children of her brothers in law Sir William Henry Flower and Edgar Flower. brothers-in-law, Sir William Henry Flower and Edgar Flower.

brothers-in-law, Sir William Henry Flower and Edgar Flower.

The will (dated June 28, 1902) of MR. JOB GARRATT, of Wassell Grove, near Stourbridge, coal-master, who died on June 12, has been proved by three of his sons, the value of the estate amounting to £102,556. The testator directs the executors to turn his colliery business into a limited company, with a capital of £120,000 in £1 shares, and he gives 20,000 of such shares to each of his sons Julius, John Whitmore, and Herman Ernest, 10,000 each to his four daughters. He gives £1000 per annum, and the use of his residence and furniture, to his wife during widowhood; the advowson of the Parish Church of St. John, Wednesbury, and £1000 to his grandson Gerald Garratt Wednesbury, and £1000 to his grandson Gerald Garratt Thompson; £3000, in trust, for his son Shelah, and the residue to his children other than his son Shelah.

The will (dated Nov. 27, 1907) of MR. JOHN STEPHENS DONNE, J.P., of Florida, Castle Cary, Somerset, whose death took place on July 3, has been proved by Mrs. Selina Donne, Thomas Salisbury Donne, and William Bartlett



A TOILET - TABLE ATTRACTION.

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Mackie, the value of the property being £59,939. He gives £500 to his wife; £250 each to the other executors; £500, in trust, for keeping in repair the parish church and graveyard at Castle Cary; £250 to the Convalescent Fund; £50 to the Constitutional Club; and £25 each to the cricket club and Rugby Union football club at Castle Cary. The residue he leaves, in trust, to pay £1000 a year, and one half of the remainder of the income, to his wife, and subject thereto, for his daughter Ethel Florence and her children. Should she leave no issue, then he gives £500 each to the thereto, for his daughter Ethel Florence and her children. Should she leave no issue, then he gives £500 each to the Orphan Working School, the Reedham Orphanage, the Homes for Little Boys at Swanley, the Asylum for Idiots, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society, and the Royal Blind Pension Society; and the ultimate residue to the five children of his brother, William Stephens Donne.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1908, and made on board of the P. and O. steam-ship Arabia), of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK BRYDGES MAJOR HENNIKER, BART., King's Royal Rifles, who died at sea on Aug. 19, has been proved and the value of the estate sworn at £40,132. Subject to an annuity of £200 to his sister, Edith H. Henniker, the testator leaves everything he may die possessed of to his brother Captain Sir Arthur John Henniker Hughan, Bart.

The following important wills have now been proved.

The following important wills have now been proved-Mr. James Reid, Monfode, Finnart Street, Greenock,

Mr. Joseph Augustus Shepherd, the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne Jene Peter Sorensen, Ladybarn Road, Fallow-£59,961

field. Manchester £39,539 Mr. Walter Horn, Rosedene, Sunderland. £39,356

Mr. Charles P. Douglas, St. Martin's House, Chester Mr. Frederick John Robinson, the Manor House, £34,210 Buntingford

£30,489 Mr. William Trevor Parkins, Glasfryn, Gresford, £28,289

Denbigh
Dr. William Wickes W. Andrew, Arkleigh, Hendon
Mr. Joshua Hart, Clint, Ilkley £24,230

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